

DELINE REPORT

MARCH
1994

UFO ABDUCTIONS
AND THE FORENSIC
SCIENTIST

A newsletter of unusual reports on various subjects. Published on an irregular schedule as an exchange publication only with others of a like nature. Comments should be sent to: Gene Duplantier, 17 Shetland Street, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada M2M 1X5

For a number of years the victims of UFO abductions have been frustrated in trying to prove what has happened to them during their abduction experience. At first, all they could do was find a friend that would provide support and then live with the trauma for the rest of their lives. More often than not that friend was a UFO investigator who was willing to put the time and energy into the case to document it for the historical record.

Soon the psychologists and other practitioners got into the act, offering regressive hypnosis as a tool for discovering what had happened by stripping away the blocking mechanisms that prevented the victims from understanding what had happened to them. These same practitioners were then in a good position to help the victims recover from the trauma and to live a normal life. Once the help was available, hundreds of abductees came forward to relate their experiences.

Now the abduction field is ready for another quantum leap in change. Forensic medicine and police forensic lab experts can provide the tools necessary to prove beyond a shadow of doubt whether or not the abductee has been in an alien environment or touched by their abductors (gray, nordic, big nose, or other).

These experts can do their job using either generous or miniscule samples taken from the skin, orifices, hair or clothes of the abductee.

For example, many abductees have told how they were immersed in or bathed with some type of fluid. The forensic scientist can work from a small skin sample to determine the type of fluid involved and the effects it would have on the human organism.

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Most abductees describe the environment inside the UFO where they have been taken against their will. Now the forensic scientist can work from sample of the clothing to identify all sorts of facts about that environment. That means it is necessary to place the clothing worn during the abduction in a sealed plastic bag as soon as possible after the event. In this way, particles from the UFO environment will be trapped and available for the researcher.

Some abductees, both male and female, report being forced to have sex with their alien partners. Now, the forensic scientist can help them in the same way a hospital rape lab does for the rape victim. It takes only a small sample of material from a mucus membrane to reveal a lot of information.

Just the fact that the alien touched the victim may be enough to reveal facts about the alien. Secretions from the alien's skin will be on the victim's skin and can be analyzed.

At time, the aliens touch various objects in the victims bedroom, car, shelter, etc. This means that the forensic scientist could have a treasure trove of surfaces to examine for the alien's fingerprints. While they may not look like human prints, they will have a pattern and also will leave an invisible, but detectable residue.

In the future, when the abduction victim breaks out in an aggravating rash on various parts of his or her body as a result of having physical contact with the alien or a piece of furniture in the alien's environment, the forensic scientist may be able to analyze what is trapped in the pores of the victim's skin and determine the source of the rash. Perhaps this will lead to a treatment for the rash as well.

Abduction investigators need to shift their focus now to include the use of the tools of the forensic scientist. In this way, the needs of the victim may be best served.

Experts fear spread of untreatable bacteria

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Bacteria that cause pneumonia, ear infections and many other diseases are evolving into forms untreatable by known medicines, a researcher warned yesterday.

In the post-antibiotic world, the simplest infections could quickly escalate into fatal illnesses, said Alexander Tomasz of Rockefeller University in

New York City.

Calling it a looming "medical disaster," he said: "Most people think it will happen . . . It's unpredictable when."

Tomasz sounded the alarm at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a leading authority on bacteria that are resistant to treatment by antibiotics.

Before 1980, only a few scattered cases were reported of pneumococcus that were resistant to penicillin. They are now common worldwide.

Any new drugs that might be developed to cope with the deadly bacteria are at least five to seven years away, said Dr. Mitchel Cohen of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

THE TORONTO STAR Sunday, February 20, 1994

A star named Alpha Scam

Q How are stars named? I'd like to name a star. Would you give me the name of an organization that registers star names?

A Stars in the heavens are not given names, they're assigned numbers by the Paris-based International Astronomical Union (IAU). Submissions considered by a commission are approved at a general assembly every three years.

Names for the brightest of the 6,000 visible stars are from antiquity. Homer mentioned Sirius and Arcturus, for example.

Many are Arabic — such as Al-debarand (the follower), or Al-gol (the demon) — from stars' importance to desert travellers.

In modern astronomy, stars studied and catalogued — about half a million to date — are given numbers, which locate their positions. Rarely has a star been named for a person. Barnard's star, six light years away, refers to the American astronomer who discovered it in 1916.

"Surface features on the bodies of the solar system, and asteroids and comets, may be named for people, but this is not so with stars," said Kaare Aksnes of the Institute of Theoretical Astrophysics at the University of Oslo. He heads the IAU group on the naming of bodies in the solar system.

Organizations that advertise they'll register your star name for a price are "not at all recognized by the International Astronomical Union," he said.

So-called "star registries" provide a certificate with a name for a star, and may even file it on a list with the U.S. Copyright Office at the Library of Congress. It all means zilch. Copyright protects the author of the list, but not anyone named in it, said Page Miller of the copyright office.

Conceivably, different companies could register different names for the same star. None would be recognized in astronomy. "It is the same as if I stood in my backyard and named a star after me," Miller said.

Said Mary Juliano at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge Mass.: "It's basically a scam. Nobody owns the stars. What they're doing is not illegal, but it has no significance. You might as well name a grain of sand."

Over the centuries, astronomers have assigned stars various designations to help identify and locate them. The brightest star in a constellation is known as Alpha, the first letter of the Greek alphabet and first in a series. The nearby triple star Alpha Centauri is the brightest star in the constellation Centaurus. Beta Centauri is next brightest, and so on.

Initials with a number, such as SAO1474, identify a star catalogue in which it can be found. SAO is the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory catalogue.

60 hit by illness linked to quake

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Sixty people have been stricken with a potentially fatal disease that health officials suspect is related to last month's earthquake.

Most of the cases of Valley Fever, which produces cold-like symptoms, are in an area near the epicentre of the Jan. 17 quake. The disease is caused by the fungus *coccidioidomycosis*, found in soil in many areas of the Southwest. The fungus, when disturbed, releases spores.

About 65% of infected people never develop symptoms, but 5% develop serious problems and less than 1% die.

TORONTO SUN, FEB. 25, 1994

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Crash victim identified as top scientist

HAMILTON (CP) — A scientist killed in a head-on collision near Guelph was on last year's short list of people selected to participate in the Canadian astronaut program.

Bernard Bourgoin, 38, was killed Tuesday when his car collided with a truck loaded with scrap metal on Highway 6.

"I would have called him a rising star," said Dr. Rod Allan, director of the lakes research branch of Environment Canada's National Water Research Institute.

A native of Grand Falls, N.B., Bourgoin was one of 49 Canadians selected last year from 5,330 who applied to be astronauts. He didn't make the final cut and continued work as a research scientist in Burlington.

He held a bachelor's degree in biology, a master's degree in oceanography, and earned a PhD in geochemistry from McMaster University.

"I thought he was a very exceptional guy. He was a very talented man," said Allan.

Bourgoin is survived by his wife, Francoise Cyr, and children, Maxime, 6, and Dominik, 4.

Landslide reveals ancient Citadel

HUANCAYO, Peru (Reuters) — A landslide in Peru's central Andean highlands has revealed a pre-Columbian citadel that dates back some 1,000 years, archeologists say.

He says all the world's intelligence agencies are welcome to come and watch. "If any country... bombs a town of Bosnia, we... can use this weapon against the enemy," he said.

In Montenegro yesterday, he told thousands of cheering supporters that he will unseat the Moscow government and help warring Serbs resist the West.

Meanwhile in Moscow, Russia's new Beer Lovers' party offered itself yesterday as an alternative protest voice to Zhirinovsky's raucous tones.

"Russia already has a bad populist. What it needs now is a good populist party," Konstantin Kalachyov told the weekly newspaper Kuranty.

"We are sure the Motherland will feel well when everyone has enough drinks and snacks."

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Ultra-nationalist Vladimir Zhirinovsky, in the latest in a stream of bizarre statements, said yesterday that Russia has developed a secret sonic weapon and could use it if Bosnian

Serbs are attacked.

"Our scientists have invented a sonic weapon," Zhirinovsky said. "It doesn't harm the environment, and there is no antidote to this weapon."

Zhirinovsky, in what could be an outlandish publicity stunt, said he "may allow" a demonstration of the new weapon today in Brcko, near the front line of fighting between Bosnian Serbs and Muslims.

Vlad says Russia has a new secret 'sonic weapon' — and there's no antidote

New throwing toy's aerodynamics excite the interest of NASA experts

BY RALPH VARTABEDIAN
SPECIAL TO THE STAR

POMONA, Calif. — William Forti spent the Cold War as a General Dynamics executive, planning missile production. Then he lost his job and joined 126,000 other unemployed aerospace workers in California.

Forti packed his business suit away in the closet last year and embarked on his own defence conversion program, seeking to market a flying toy that would rival one of the most popular playthings of the past three decades: the Frisbee.

Forti and his son Mark have invented a 28-gram (one-ounce) plastic ring



FRISBEE RIVAL: Inventor Mark Forti demonstrates toy based on paper aircraft design.

that can be thrown the length of two football fields. They are hoping to break the world Frisbee record set last summer at an international championship game in San Diego.

Although it appears disarmingly simple, the ring is based on sophisticated aerospace concepts. Experts at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are not sure what makes the ring, called an X-zylo, fly so far. They think it has to do with the lift created by the ring as it moves through the air with a gyroscopic effect as its spins.

"It does go amazingly far," said NASA's Robert Stark, a technology transfer expert. "It is clear that the ring has lift and that there is gyroscopic action, because it is stable in flight. But it is surprising."

Like so many former aerospace workers in southern California trying to market their ideas, Forti is hoping that his flying ring becomes his ticket to a new career. He is selling the ring in 170 toy stores throughout southern California and is negotiating a deal that could lead to national distribution in the U.S. The X-zylo is not yet available in Canada.

Ultimately, however, the flying ring may have a bigger market in the industrial or defence worlds.

Forti has enlisted the aid of an unemployed gyroscope expert and an aeronautics specialist, both laid off from General Dynamics, to write a for-

mal proposal to request defence conversion funding from the Economic Development Corp. of Los Angeles County. He also plans to submit the device for funding from the Defence Department's conversion program.

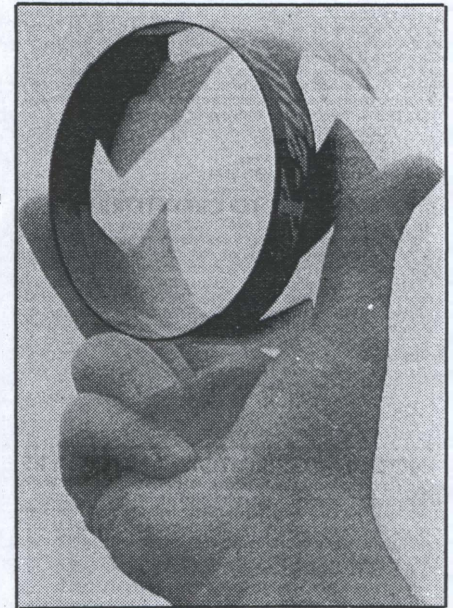
Typically, an object must weigh at least 100 grams to be thrown very far. A competition Frisbee, for example, weighs about 170 grams. A baseball weighs 148 grams.

But the 28-gram X-zylo, measuring 9.5 centimetres in diameter, overcomes that principle, shooting in a straight line with little noticeable drop in air speed until the end of the flight. A gyroscopic principle called "precession" keeps the spinning ring from dipping downward, Forti said.

NASA experts figure the concept might be applied to high-altitude research aircraft. The agency is also considering whether a bullet or artillery round could be configured like a flying ring or if it could be used to lob hand grenades long distances.

Meanwhile, Michael Boisvert, a competitive Frisbee player, said that the X-zylo is quickly attracting tremendous interest in the competitive world of flying games. He said he has thrown an X-zylo more than 182 metres (600 feet) and figures it is only a matter of time before he or another competitor can break the world Frisbee record of 194 metres.

When Boisvert took an X-zylo to the Frisbee championship games last sum-



FLYING RING: Gyroscopic effect allows one-ounce plastic ring to fly 182 metres.

mer, it immediately attracted interest.

The original idea for the flying ring came from the younger Forti, who was experimenting with different configurations of paper airplanes two years ago. When he mindlessly tossed a paper ring configured like an X-zylo, it shot across the room in level flight.

"Basically, I was trying to avoid homework," the Baylor University graduate recalled.

Mark designed the packaging and sought patents on the design. William Forti worked with a plastic manufacturing company to design a machine that could mass-produce the rings with the close tolerances needed for accurate flights. The toy retails for \$7 to \$10 (U.S.).

73 percent of scientists believe in UFOs!

An incredible 73 percent of top scientists polled now believe in UFOs — and more than half want the government to fund investigations into them.

Not only that, but a startling 52 percent of these scientists are convinced that they had seen UFOs themselves.

"We tend to think of scientists as being skeptical, but I think this poll disproves that," said French UFO expert Claude LaVoure.

"Intelligent scientists are now accepting the probability that UFOs do exist."

Of the 1,200 scientists who took part in the university sur-

vey, 92 percent had master's degrees or higher.

"We ran a similar poll in 1981 and it seemed a good idea to see how attitudes toward UFOs have changed since then," explained LaVoure.

"What is most striking is the high number — 7 out of 10 — who at least think UFOs probably do exist.

"And only 4 percent of the

scientists are prepared to answer 'definitely not' to the question of whether UFOs actually exist. That result is identical to what we had in 1981."

In the latest survey, 27 percent said they "definitely" believe in UFOs, 46 percent said they "probably" believe, 12 percent said they were "unde-

And half of them say they've SEEN a spaceship!

cided," and 11 percent said UFOs "probably did not" exist. The remaining scientists said "definitely not."

According to the poll, 36 percent said they know of someone who claims to have seen a UFO.

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THE TORONTO STAR Monday, February 21, 1994

'Devastated' scent seller didn't smell, colleague says

By JACK LAKEY
STAFF REPORTER

A former perfume salesperson "scrubbed herself raw" to deal with the shame of being fired because she allegedly stank, a court has been told.

Sharon Bagnall was so distraught and depressed over being fired as a Calvin Klein Canada fragrance demonstrator that former colleague Patti Armstrong said yesterday she feared Bagnall was headed for a nervous breakdown.

Armstrong, who was in the department store fragrance business for 10 years and often worked with Bagnall, said she "was really enraged" when she heard why Bagnall, 52, was fired.

She stressed that Bagnall was always well-groomed and never smelled.

Armstrong said she talked to Bagnall on the telephone the day after the firing, but the woman was reluctant to say why she had been dismissed. After an hour of persuasion, she said, Bagnall finally told her the truth.

"It was a very emotional conversation," Armstrong told Mr. Justice Lee Ferrier in Ontario Court, general division, where Bagnall is suing Calvin Klein for \$150,000 for wrongful dismissal.

"She didn't want anybody in the industry to know what happened. She was very frightened that people in the industry would think that she had been fired because she had been stealing.

DELVE REPORT - MARCH 1994

Mystery fumes from body fell MD

RIVERSIDE, Calif. (AP) — Mysterious fumes apparently coming from a patient's body knocked out a doctor and a nurse and forced a hospital to close its emergency room, authorities said yesterday.

The patient died and her body was being kept isolated until of-

ficials learned more about the case, said Riverside County deputy coroner Alan Wesefeldt.

Coroner's officials were consulting doctors to figure out what happened, Wesefeldt said.

The 31-year-old patient had been undergoing home chemotherapy treatment for cancer.

While she was in cardiac arrest Saturday night at Riverside General Hospital, the doctor and nurse drew a blood sample noticed white crystals in the blood and smelled an odor like ammonia. Then they passed out, an attending physician said.

BOY, 4, CRUSHED TO DEATH BY STATUE OF VIRGIN MARY!

A 4-year-old boy was killed when he was hit on the head by a falling statue — of the Virgin Mary!

Police say little Cooper Williams, of Sykesville, Md., was playing at the Our Lady Center, a spiritual retreat, when he lost his balance and grabbed

the heavy statue to steady himself.

The statue tumbled over and struck the child's head. According to reports, the boy was rushed to the hospital where he was pronounced dead of head injuries.

WEEKLY WORLD NEWS - SEPT. 14, 1993

"I felt like I'd been talking to someone who was completely devastated."

Calvin Klein had told Bagnall she was fired because she had a "serious personal hygiene problem" that she had repeatedly been warned about, and for disruptive behavior, court has been told.

Armstrong said she talked with Bagnall often in the weeks after she was fired, and "just about every day, there was a point in the conversation when she would weep.

"There was one point when Sharon told me she was in and out of the bathroom, scrubbing herself raw," because she was worried that she really did stink and didn't know what else to do about it, Armstrong said.

Rumors of Bagnall's firing spread like wildfire in the close-knit, intimate world of perfume sellers, Armstrong said, adding that the gossip prevented her from finding other work in the business.

"Almost everyone knew she was fired," she recalled.

Shortly after the firing, Armstrong said, Bagnall was in an elevator with a woman who asked her, "What's that smell?"

Not realizing that the woman was asking a complimentary question about the perfume she was wearing, Bagnall became embarrassed and collapsed, Armstrong said.

The case continues.

THE TORONTO STAR Tuesday, February 22, 1994

THE X FACTOR

By FRAZIER MOORE
Associated Press

NEW YORK — *The X-Files* is fond of reminding viewers: "The truth is out there." Well, *The X-Files* is pretty out there, too.

Three decades after *The Twilight Zone* made Fridays surefire for a little fright, a little shock and even a little moral lesson, *The X-Files* (Fridays at 9 p.m. on Fox) is likewise more than a little irresistible.

The premise for the series is simple. FBI agent Fox Mulder (David Duchovny) has distinguished himself as a first-rate detective and, thanks to his interest in the paranormal, also a bit of an oddball.

Mulder's fascination with extraterrestrial life began as a child, when his sister disappeared — abducted, he believes, by aliens. Now, as an adult, he has raised the eyebrows of his superiors by digging into the bureau's unsolved and officially shelved X-

'I began the show with the notion that everyone wants a religious experience'

— *The X-Files* creator
Chris Carter

files — cases that lead beyond the comfortably explainable.

Highly-skilled but by-the-book, agent Dana Scully (Gillian Anderson) is assigned to

keep an eye on Mulder and decide if his work will stir up matters best left alone.

In sizing up *The X-Files*, the viewer makes a similar choice: Is the occult, the metaphysical, the just plain weird worth exploring on a weekly TV drama?

The networks have never been very eager to explore this genre. While there have been hundreds of sitcoms, dramas and cop shows through the years, there have been just a handful in the suspenseful-creepy mode — shows like *Kolchak: The Night Stalker*, *The Outer Limits*, the shortlived *Eerie, Indiana*, and, of course, *The Twilight Zone*, which aired from 1959 to 1962, and even today lingers in the psyches of its fans.

The X-Files shows promise of gaining a similar hold on its audience. Years from now, viewers may vividly recall *Ice*, about the unearthing of an unearthly Arctic para-



THE X-FILES ... Agents Dana Scully (Gillian Anderson) and Fox Mulder (David Duchovny) investigate the lair of a suspected serial killer in an episode called *Squeeze*.

site. Or *Squeeze*, about an other-worldly serial killer.

The series explores some universal jitters of the modern world: fear of technology, fear of government, even fear of ourselves.

The series scares people with respect, and respects what scares people. And it also offers a little spiritual tingle.

"I began the show with the notion that everyone wants a religious experience," says *X-Files* creator Chris Carter.

The show's two leads are on the case. Mulder is a driven young man with an old soul and a child's faith. Scully struggles with her stubborn skepticism.

Despite their differences, the partners co-

exist with singular purpose and mutual respect. It's a far cry from another odd pairing of investigators, David and Maddie of *Moonlighting*.

Another big distinction: Despite what he says are network pressures for a little romance, Carter vows that Scully and Mulder aren't headed for the sack.

Which is not to say they aren't a hot couple in a serious affair.

"The sexual tension comes from the fact that they're two smart people who are passionate about their work," Carter says.

The work is about finding big answers, and believing the answers are out there to be found.